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March 1, 1901

Inspection of immigrants at the subports of San Juan during the week ended February 9, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., February 12, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at subports of Porto Rico during the week ended February 9, 1901:

Mayaguez.—February 4, French steamship *St. Domingo*, from Fort de France, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Thomas, and Ponce, P. R., with 1 immigrant.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report of immigrants inspected at the subports of Porto Rico, during the month of January, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 2 (at Mayaguez); number passed, 2 (at Mayaguez).

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Straits Settlements.

*Death at Singapore of a case of bubonic plague from the steamship *Hong Wan* from Amoy and Swatow.*

SINGAPORE, December 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed for the Department's information, copy of a letter dated the 27th instant, received from the honorable the acting colonial secretary, Straits Settlements, with a statement regarding an imported case of bubonic plague.

In the second paragraph of above-mentioned letter it is stated that this notification is made in accordance with chapter 1 of the Venice sanitary convention, but that by the last paragraph of chapter 2, title 2, this Settlement is *not* thereby constituted an infected area.

It is to be hoped, as appears to be believed by the authorities in question, that this case may turn out to be an isolated one.

Respectfully,

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Acting United States Vice and Deputy Consul General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

SINGAPORE, December 27, 1900.

SIR: I am directed by the officer administering the Government to forward, for your information, the inclosed statement regarding an imported case of bubonic plague which has resulted fatally in Singapore.

2. This case is notified in accordance with chapter 1 (1) of the Venice sanitary convention, but, by the last paragraph of chapter 11, title 11, Singapore is not thereby constituted an infected area.

Respectfully,

A. W. O'SULLIVAN,

For Acting Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

SINGAPORE, December 26, 1900.

The steamship *Hong Wan* arrived on Monday morning, the 24th instant, from Amoy and Swatow without touching at Hongkong. She had about 1,300 coolies on board. Those for Singapore were most of them landed on Tuesday morning. Over 400 for Penang remained on board. One of the Singapore coolies, Tan Ah Sie, aged 32, a free coolie, landed on Tuesday morning, and feeling unwell went to an opium shop. As he grew worse a man named Ah Hai, who can not be traced, took him to Tan Tock Senge hospital at 4 p. m. that afternoon and left him at the gate. His case was at once diagnosed by the apothecary on duty as one of bubonic plague, and he grew rapidly worse and died before Dr. Von Tunzelmann arrived, about 6 p. m. The body was at once isolated and has been buried in quicklime. The *Hong Wan*, with the remaining coolies on board has been sent to the quarantine station where the coolies will be landed and the ship disinfected. Endeavors will be made to trace all the coolies landed in Singapore in order that they may be sent to the quarantine station also. All the 400 coolies on board are quite healthy and it is probable that the case discovered is an isolated one. All the coolies landed at Singapore were inspected by the deputy health officer before they were allowed to land, but the case of sickness escaped detection probably because the usual buboes under the arms and at the groins were absent.

W. EGERTON,
Acting Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

[A dispatch has just been received, February 28, 1901, by the State Department from the consul-general at Singapore announcing "plague."]

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AUSTRALIA—Queensland—Brisbane.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 110,951. Total number of deaths 86, including whooping cough, 1, and 1 from plague.

CUBA—Santiago.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 80, including diphtheria, 1, and 23 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—Roubaix.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 135,332. Total number of deaths, 206, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 2 from whooping cough.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1901. Estimated population, 136,030. Total number of deaths, 137, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—Glauchau.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 23,405. Total number of deaths, 42, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Magdeburg.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 229,732. Total number of deaths, 320, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 2; measles, 17; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 6, and 37 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Weimar.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 29,633. Total number of deaths, 47, including 1 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 2, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 16.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,788,099. The highest rate was recorded in Norwich, viz., 26.4, and the lowest in Burnley, viz., 10.0.

London.—One thousand four hundred and thirty-eight deaths were